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Marginal Column

By GEORGE LEONOR

WHATEVER the ultimate solution of the German problem, and however high the rather tremendous hopes that some agreement will be possible after "Der Tag" when Germany is again armed and sovereign, chances for a negotiated settlement in the foreseeable future seem to have faded. If the question has now been finally referred back to power politics, it is anybody's guess where the game will end. The Soviet Union has so far rejected all solutions suggested by the West, which, in turn, was powerless to impose them upon Moscow. The implication of recent statements by Allied leaders is that, with Western Germany rearmament, the Soviet Union will be less intransigent.

THERE is no lack of logic in the argument, but it is not conclusive. It leaves an unpleasant alternative for the West. The East, after due consideration of the 500,000 members of the proposed German armed forces, may either become more amenable, or decide itself to place a correspondingly impressive, additional force in the field. Such logic, if carried further, would demand that the 500,000 members of the German army be augmented, and so on with the build-up not necessarily being restricted to Europe and those restrictions that have been applied to Europe gradually and necessarily diminishing. There might be no surer way to the resurgence of Germany than might in both parts of the country. And when the inevitable day comes for Germany to be reunited, who she must disarm, if she is not then the sort of Germany that is now being blueprinted?

THIS week has seen almost an excess of emphasis by Western leaders that there can be no profitable discussion with Russia on the future of Germany without prior ratification of the Paris Agreement. Yet this must not be taken to mean only that the Russians must be secured into making concessions before the West can begin to discuss the future of Germany as a potential enemy. The French took quite a deal of convincing before they would accept armed Germanys even in 1945. And the French made bigger headlines by killing the European Army project, there were considerable minorities both in Britain and in other European countries who opposed the plan no less. Yet in the conclusion prevailing today it is entirely to be expected that the Western world should at first seek unanimity on the question within its own ranks before attempting to reach an agreement with the Soviet Union. The question of West German rearmament rises today in the text of the Paris Agreement. But seen as the acceptance of Germany as an equal partner in the world of nations, it is perhaps less so. The fact that equal partnership, in a world where the seeds of the possession of military forces is not today entirely the fact of Germany, however much she may have been responsible in compelling resort to arms during this century.

Jerusalem, November 18.

India Offers Gift Of Uranium For AtomPool Scheme

UNITED NATIONS, Wednesday (UPI). — India offered today to give "considerable quantities" of uranium to President Eisenhower's "Atoms-for-peace" plan but demanded guarantees that it would not be used to make atomic weapons.

The Indian offer was put before the United Nations main Political Committee by India's Chief Delegate, Mr. V.K. Krishna Menon.

"The Government of India," he said, "has no objection to giving considerable quantities of uranium provided that, in the passage of time, it will be given more and more in finished form."

Yesterday, the U.S. announced that it had earmarked 100 kilograms of fissionable materials for the disposal of the proposed international atomic energy commission which will govern the plan when it goes into operation. Britain pledged 30 kilograms of fissionable materials to the plan.

Mr. Menon pointed out that India recently has discovered deposits of "over one million tons" of uranium. In addition, he said, she has probably the world's richest deposits of thorium-producing sands which can be used in the atomic process.

Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky, Soviet delegate, held out the possibility of agreement with the West, about the "atoms-for-peace" plan. Referring to the negotiations regarding changes which the Soviet Union had proposed, he said that "both parties are making an effort to compose the difference."

But he cautioned against haste, and asked that the Soviet Union should not be "driven" into accepting a deadline for agreement.

Urges Legislative Action on Bonn

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (UPI). — President Eisenhower summoned Congressional leaders to the White House today and urged them to give priority to next year's Democratic-controlled Congress to ratification of the West German rearmament and sovereignty agreement and the G-20 Pact.

He was reported to have pledged his "absolute cooperation" with the Democratic victors in this month's elections.

In return, he asked Democrats and Republicans to work together in a bipartisan approach to foreign affairs and national security, because this was "essential in the best interests of the nation regarding the world of tomorrow."

Vice President Richard Nixon, Secretary of State Charles Wilson were among those at the conference, which lasted for two-and-a-half hours.

Place for Israel Seen In ME Defence Setup

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON, Wednesday. — Sir John Harding's remarks to the Press at Nicosia have caused some surprise here. The Field Marshal is quoted as having declared that the Middle East must continue to remain Britain's chief military base in the Middle East although it would have to be reorganized to meet modern conditions and would be maintained by civilian contractors instead of military personnel.

These remarks are hardly in tune with Sir Winston Churchill's statement last July that all previous estimates of the value of military bases have been invalidated by the hydrogen bomb. The Field Marshal's statement is not a substitute for Sunn, but that hardly entitles anyone to suggest that nothing has changed.

As seen here, the real question is not the distribution of British forces as between Syria, Cyprus and Libya, but Britain's role in the new Middle Eastern defence organization which is now beginning to emerge around the Turco-Pakistani pact. In this connection, the forthcoming visit to Cairo of the Turkish Premier is regarded with interest since it will show how far the Egyptian Government is willing to depart from its previous insistence on making the Arab League the pivot of all Middle Eastern defence measures.

It is, of course, no coincidence that while Mr. Menon is in Cairo, Sir John Harding is scheduled to visit Baghdad after inspecting British bases in the Middle East. The official view here is that, by the terms of the Anglo-Egyptian treaty, Egypt has undertaken engagements towards Turkey which automatically invalidate her previous refusal to act outside the Arab League pact.

The latter anyhow was substantially directed against Israel and is therefore regarded as having become meaningless since the Tripartite Declaration of 1950 which guaranteed the existing frontiers of all Arab states bordering Israel. It is conceivable that the reinforced guarantees for which Israel is understood to be asking will be accompanied by a suggestion to the Arab states that they can now afford to think in wider terms.

For various reasons, Iraq tends to be regarded as the most hopeful candidate for this role, while Egypt is viewed as a potential trouble spot, an appreciation encouraged by the latest upheaval in Cairo.

These new long-range plans for the moment will allow the Arab League to be merged in the wider Middle Eastern grouping and in the League would be embodied within a predominantly South-East Asia group. Within such a far-flung alliance, it is thought that a place might even eventually be found for Israel.

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UK Considers Nuclear Arms for Bases Abroad

LONDON, Wednesday (UPI). — Mr. Harold Macmillan, Defence Minister, said in the Commons today that Britain would continue to maintain overseas bases suited to modern strategic requirements and would take full account of nuclear weapons in determining their size and location.

He was replying to Mr. Emrys Hughes, Labour, who asked him to state the Government's policy in regard to bases within the British Empire.

In view of the fact that the hydrogen bomb had made it necessary to remove British forces from some bases, Mr. Macmillan said that "our agreement with the Egyptian Government is based upon many considerations and is not fully explained to the House."

Knesset Hears Account of War on Sabbath Traffic

A surprising account of the organized methods of the Sabbath Zealots who try by various means to stop wheeled transport in Jerusalem on the Sabbath, was unfolded in the Knesset yesterday by Mr. B. Shitreet, the Minister of Police, in reply to a motion tabled by Mr. M. Genachovsky, (Hapoel Hamizrachi), who charged police with mistreating the demonstrators.

Despite the seriousness of the general religious issue that underlay the argument, there was a hilarious atmosphere from the moment when Mr. Genachovsky declaimed with good deal of pathos — and it is forbidden for them to gather on the pavement, quietly and peacefully, shouting Shabbat!

Mr. Genachovsky said that the increasing Sabbath traffic was intolerable to Jews who considered the sanctity of the Sabbath a cornerstone of national unity, and they therefore warned the offenders. As a result, he said, the police issued a warrant under his arm was likely to be asked where he was going, as though he were a criminal. He said that the police insisted that these people and treated them as criminals although they used quiet and civilized means to protect the Sabbath.

Mr. Y. Raphael (Hapoel Hamizrachi) raised a laugh for his side by quoting from a police record that on one occasion when the Scientific Secretary of the President had been in his way to accompany Mr. Ben-Zet to synagogue, he had been stopped by a policeman. Apparently there was an argument, and the policeman struck him in the face. At the same time, the policeman admitted the blow, but claimed that his hand had "slipped."

(Mr. Shitreet later said that this explanation had of course not been accepted, and the constable was due to come up before a disciplinary court.)

Enough Doctors Here, But in Wrong Places

After the shortage of doctors in outlying villages and settlements, the Minister of Health, Mr. Y. Uri, (Mapai), Mr. Berlitz, the Minister of Health, said in the Knesset yesterday that there were enough doctors in Israel to care for the population, but that they tended to congregate in the main cities.

It was not always easy to fill a position in Tiberias, he said. He stated that an inter-Ministerial Committee appointed some months ago to study this question had made three recommendations, namely to require the considerable number of young Israel doctors who have completed their studies abroad to return home for service, unless they were specializing in a field not sufficiently taught here, and to encourage any willing personnel could be effected by coordinating military and civilian medical services in some places, and to study whether any general system of public service should be introduced for practising physicians.

Mr. A. Harshfeld (Mapai) agreed to withdraw the motion for a general debate when Mr. Berlitz suggested that the proposed law to study whether the Public Services Committee.

U.S. Warns Russia

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (UPI). — The United States today took steps to prevent any further attacks on U.S. planes flying in the Japan area, it would be forced to provide the necessary defensive protection for such planes.

France, Israel Unite On Nuclear Energy

A spokesman of the French Foreign Ministry announced yesterday that Israel and France have agreed to cooperate in the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, according to a Kol Israel broadcast last night.

The spokesman added that Israel technicians have been invited to cooperate with French scientists in the production of heavy water, it was said.

Trade Treaty With France Extended

The commercial agreement between France and Israel has been extended until July 1955, a French Ministry spokesman said last night.

He added that the Joint France-Israel Committee, set up under the accord, had concluded its talks after two weeks. A protocol on the extension was signed by Mr. Moshe Barzani, Director of the Economic Division of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, and M. Georges Picot, of France.

The new agreement fixes the amount of a sum of Israeli exports not listed in the previous agreement, such as 400,000 worth of groundnuts as well as of fruit, vegetables and sweets. The amount of citrus fruit was increased by 30 per cent to 15,000 tons. Arrangements were also made to facilitate the transfer of funds of French immigrants.

The mutual credit balance — the spring was fixed at \$1.5 million, said the spokesman.

The Bulgarian Trade Delegation which is in the country to negotiate a trade pact with Israel, called at the Foreign Ministry yesterday. Trade talks will start next week.

US Grant in Aid Set at \$40m.

Some \$30m. of the \$40m. Grant-in-Aid which has been decided on by the U.S. Government has been released to Israel. Mr. P. Sapir, Director General of the Ministry of Finance, told the Knesset yesterday.

Half of the amount now released will be used for the purchase of food products from U.S. sources. The total of \$1.15m. will be in the form of a loan to be repaid in Israeli currency.

The grant is \$12.5m. less than last year and \$30m. less than for the previous year.

Sde Boker Only Dry Spot in Negev

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — The only dry spot in the Northern and Central Negev last night and today was Sde Boker, unlike other areas stretching from Beer Sheva down to Be'er Menasha and eastwards to Idom, where rain of varying intensity was reported. There was a thunderstorm over Beer Sheva last night.

In Tel Aviv, last night's heavy rain ceased today, but the sky was overcast and threatening throughout most of the day.

Noel Field, Wife Freed by Hungarians

LONDON, Wednesday (UPI). — Hungary has freed Noel Field and his wife, the American citizens who disappeared five years ago, the Hungarian news agency reported today.

Mr. Field, a former State Department employee, is the brother of Mr. Herman Field, the American architect, who was freed from a Polish prison last month.

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Burns Has Plan to Curb Infiltration from Gaza

A four-point plan to prevent incidents along the border of the Gaza Strip was recommended by Major-General E. L. M. Burns, Chief of Staff of the T.S.O., in a report to the Security Council on incidents between Israel and Egypt, particularly in the area of the Gaza Strip. The report, dated November 11 and released yesterday simultaneously in Jerusalem and New York, covers the months of September and October.

The report suggests, apart from the measures which both sides are at present taking unilaterally:

- Patrolting sensitive sections of the demarcation line by patrols consisting of military vehicles from each party and from the U.N.
- Negotiation of a Local Commanders' Agreement along the lines of the Israel-Jordan accord in force prior to June 1 last.
- Construction of a double-apron barbed wire fence along certain positions of the demarcation line, and
- Manning of all outposts and patrols by regular Israeli and Egyptian troops.

40 Israel Complaints

The number of complaints from each side for the months of September and October are listed in table form. Forty complaints were submitted by Israel in September, and 23 by Egypt. Of the latter, no less than 18 dealt with alleged overflights of Egyptian territory in which Egypt either did not request an investigation or "a witness" was questioned. On four occasions Egypt was condemned for "flagrant" violation of the Armistice Agreement.

There was only one MAC decision on an Egyptian complaint in September, dealing with firing and shelling across the demarcation line. It ruled that both Israel and Egypt had violated an article of the Agreement.

In October, dealing with 24 Israel and 23 Egyptian complaints, the MAC decided that Israel had violated the Armistice Agreement in three cases, and Egypt in two. Again, eight of the Egyptian complaints dealt with alleged flights over Egyptian territory by Israeli planes.

The text of the Burns report follows:

General Burns' report to the Security Council reads as follows:

"Since I took over as Chief of Staff on September 2, 1954, the tension between Egypt and Israel has been one of my main preoccupations. In so far as this tension resulted from complaints relating to violations of the General Armistice Agreement, I considered that it was my duty to cooperate with the Parties in an effort to devise remedies.

"From the tables annexed to this report it may be seen that the number of complaints received by the MAC from each side for the months of September and October are listed in table form. Forty complaints were submitted by Israel in September, and 23 by Egypt. Of the latter, no less than 18 dealt with alleged overflights of Egyptian territory in which Egypt either did not request an investigation or "a witness" was questioned. On four occasions Egypt was condemned for "flagrant" violation of the Armistice Agreement.

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Government Acquires Electric Company

The Government's purchase of the Palestine Electric Corporation shares has been practically completed with the acquisition of two million shares by British shareholders for \$2.2m., and one million shares held by Israelis for \$1.1m. Mr. P. Sapir, Director-General of the Ministry of Finance, told a press conference in Jerusalem yesterday.

The final price per British-held share is understood to have been 21 shillings and sixpence, representing a saving of \$200,000 but a number of shareholders have not yet presented their shares for exchange. More than \$50,000 of the Israel-held shares were sold for Tavel Dollar Bonds.

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Egyptian Cabinet Assumes Powers Of President

CAIRO, Wednesday (UPI). — The powers of the President have been vested in the Cabinet, it was announced tonight. The Revolutionary Council took this decision today and the decree will be issued by the Cabinet in "the name of the people."

President Nagib was removed from his office three days ago. Meanwhile police rounded up Moslem Brothers wanted in connection with the attempt on the Prime Minister's life last month. More than 20 persons whose names were circulated today have been arrested.

Earlier, the Revolutionary Council accused the Moslem Brotherhood of seeking "to instill in power promoters of terror."

In a stinging statement the Council said that testimony given in the People's Court has unveiled the fact that the Brotherhood had manipulated religion "to influence and direct the unpopulated."

At the same time, it expressed regret that "some Governments still wink their eyes at the organization and activities of the Brotherhood," and warned that these Governments should realize the threat which the Brotherhood constitutes and quell it.

'Canal Will Be Ours'

In a statement over Cairo Radio today, Premier Gamal Abdel Nasser said that the Suez Canal would belong to Egypt after the Greek concession ends in 1958. Speaking on the anniversary of the opening of the Canal, he did not indicate any intention to press for ownership before then, but emphasized that Egypt must prepare herself to take over its administration.

He pledged that his Government would keep open "this world shipping route."

Egyptians Bar Contact With Bat Galim Crew

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — The Egyptians have refused U.N. observers the right to see the Bat Galim crew, it was authoritatively learned today. The Truce Supervision Organization had been asked by Israel to arrange for the detention of the Bat Galim crew, it was authoritatively learned today.

The Haifa Seamen's Union today handed a quantity of reading material, including books and newspapers, to the Israel representative to the Israel-Egyptian Mixed Armistice Commission for the crew. The Union also sent them a letter of encouragement.

Talks with State Dep't To Resume in Fortnight

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (UPI). — Discussion on Israel's security situation and the arming of Arab League states will be resumed with the State Department in a fortnight, it was learned today.

The decision to resume the talks, which began last August, had been agreed upon by both Governments. The last meeting took place on October 8. Since then, communications have been exchanged, but no meetings have been held.

Israel is seen here as feeling that her problem on the arms issue is more understood, but that nothing is yet being done to solve it. When the talks are resumed it is understood that Israel will present the Declaration of 1950 in an effort to learn how the U.S. would give effect to its guarantee.

The Jerusalem Post

What is it like to rub shoulders with Moslem Brothers? Editor, talk of his experiences at the October 8 celebration at Moslem's Beldin. In the first of a series of articles "Forty Days Behind the Iron Curtain" beginning tomorrow in The Jerusalem Post.

A quotation of the Minister of Development's statement on the condition of the Potash Works at Idom is made by Mr. A. Novomysky, founder of the original Palestine Potash Company.

Order your copy today.

Lamdan, Noted Poet, Dead at 55

We regret to announce the death of Yitzhak Lamdan, 55, noted Hebrew poet and editor of "Gilyonot," the literary monthly magazine. He died on Tuesday night after a brief illness at the Hadassah Hospital in Tel Aviv.

Lamdan died of a perforated stomach ulcer. He had been working until 10 days ago. Last Thursday evening, he was taken to Hadassah Hospital, where physicians who diagnosed his illness were unable to operate because of an excessive loss of blood.

The funeral will leave from the hospital at 11 o'clock this morning. At the Municipality it is expected that the procession will continue to the Kiryat Shalom cemetery. Lamdan was a member of the Municipal Culture Committee and Namas Committee.

He was eulogized last night at the meeting of the Knesset Council by the Mayor, Mr. A. Krinitz.

Born in 1906 in Malinov, Ukraine, he witnessed in his youth the horrors inflicted on the Jews of southern Russia after the First World War and the October Revolution. He himself escaped miraculously the fate that befell his family and came to this country in 1920.

Like others of his generation, he worked on road-building in the Nafta district and then in agriculture in Bedja and other new settlements. When his health forced him to give up manual labour, he devoted himself to literary activities.

His first poem, "My Way," was published in 1918 in "Hashiloah," the famous Odessa periodical, and others appeared after he had settled in what was then Palestine. Among his earlier works, "Masadah," an epic of the pioneer generation, had outstanding success.

In 1932, Lamdan founded "Gilyonot," an influential literary monthly of the highest rank which he edited until his death, and whose contributors include most Hebrew writers, poets, and publicists. His own creative work he continued in the spirit of "Masadah," merging sorrowful memories with a passionate belief in the future of his people. As he said in one of his poems: "I know, my Redeemer lives." In 1948, he was awarded the Brenner prize.

With Lamdan's premature death, Hebrew letters have lost one of their finest and most devoted exponents.

CANADA'S AMBASSADOR IN JERUSALEM TODAY

Canada's first Ambassador to Israel, Mr. Terence McDermott, who arrived by air on Tuesday, will call on the Prime Minister, Mr. Moshe Sharett, at his office in Jerusalem at noon today.

Mr. McDermott will present his credentials to President Ben-Zvi next week.

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It is exactly a year since the Knesset passed the National Insurance Law, and it is therefore possible to note how far performance has matched promise in its implementation.

NATIONAL INSURANCE

by the National Insurance Institute.

One of the first problems which faced the new law was to reconcile the rights of workers established by existing collective agreements with their employers with some smaller payments due to them in certain circumstances from the National Insurance Institute. Thus, for example, there were certain days of compensation following an accident at work for which the Institute was not liable but which the employer had to provide under collective agreements. There was also a differential in childbirth payments to working mothers to the disadvantage of the insured employee. These matters were negotiated amicably and usually were settled by the employers assuming the responsibility.

Similarly, a number of cases have arisen of inequalities in premium payments in regard to self-employed workers and people holding two positions, which have not yet been properly adjusted and which may require amending legislation. These, however, are difficulties which were bound to arise under a far-reaching scheme of such wide social importance covering the whole nation, and they cannot detract from the smooth way in which national insurance has fitted into the framework of the economic and social life of the country.

In less than a year of actual operation, the National Insurance Institute has already begun to effect perceptible social changes. Thus, to quote one example, the number of births in hospitals as a result of the adequate cover provided by the scheme, has already risen by 90 per cent. In Israel's present housing conditions, the effect on the infant mortality rate and the health of the mother cannot be over-estimated.

The successful working of the Institute, it was understood from the outset, would depend upon the extent to which those charged with carrying out the law would keep in touch with the public whom they served. One of the ways in which this result has been achieved has been the educational campaign undertaken by the authorities. But provision has also been made in the law itself for the close relation between the Institute and the public to be maintained by the rules laid down for the composition of the local insurance Tribunals. These must comprise the co-optation of representatives of cross sections of the people.

Of interest, too, in the picture which has emerged from the first year's working of the law, is the fact that the statistical and actuarial calculations which were made have proven to be very well founded. As a result, the Institute has a large and growing reserve of capital which in itself poses interesting problems. Such capital cannot be allowed to lie idle but must be invested in constructive ways and in such a manner as will preserve its real value. At present, negotiations are going on with the Ministry of Finance over the investment of the first IL15m.

In general, the passage of a year since the Knesset first passed the law indicates that the legislation, theoretical as it had to be by its very nature, has well withstood the test of practice. The Law seems to be based on fairly healthy foundations, and most important of all, it is a happy augury for the gradual extension of the network of social benefits which eventually will enable all citizens to live a life of freedom from want and economic anxiety through the wise practice of the principle of mutual responsibility.

Mishkenot Warned To Stop Building

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The State Attorney, Mr. Colin Gluckmann, informed the Mishkenot Company for the Construction of Religious Quarters Ltd., yesterday that unless it stopped building the housing scheme at the corner of Rehov Ushishia and Rehov Besseli by 11 a.m. today, he would apply to the Courts for a restraining order.

Mishkenot had been granted a building permit by the Municipality against the express orders of the District Town Planning Commission.

Krupp, Wenner-Gren And Onassis May Merge

By JOACHIM JOESTEN

NEW YORK, (NANA) —

THREE of the world's richest and most powerful business men, Alfred Krupp of Germany, Aristotle Onassis of Greece, and Axel Wenner-Gren of Sweden, are reported to be planning a merger to form a new industrial empire.

Onassis, 45, is from his permanent home in Southern France, controls a shipping and trading empire under the flag of half a dozen nations. His assets are estimated at over \$500m. He is married to Maria Onassis, a Greek heiress.

Wenner-Gren, 73, is founder of the Electrolux concern. His interests are electrical appliances and wood pulp. His personal fortune is believed to exceed \$100m. The Swedish magnate owns or controls a number of companies in Sweden, Germany, the United States, Mexico and other countries.

What brought the three famed business magnates together was, reportedly, the need for an endeavour of Allied decartelization experts to break up the Krupp industrial empire. Krupp was forced to undertake to sell within five years his vast holdings in coal mining and in the iron and steel producing industries. He was left free to invest the funds obtained from these sales in any other business of his choosing, including business in the steel processing industry.

On Allied Black List

The Swedish industrialist has for many years been closely allied with Krupp interests, particularly in the Munition field. When in July 1935 Krupp, in this case Alfred's father Gustav, was compelled by a Swedish law to sell his one-third interest in Bofors, a large Swedish armaments firm, Wenner-Gren took over the share, buying the stock under a carefully disguised dummy arrangement. Later, during the war, Wenner-Gren's American and British black lists, after Allied intelligence discovered he was still representing German interests abroad.

In the immediate postwar period, Wenner-Gren was not much heard from. But in recent months he made news by buying heavily into Ruhr industry. Last August he acquired a controlling interest in one of West Germany's biggest and most modern steel-making plants, the Bochumer Verein, which has an annual capacity of more than 1,000,000 tons. It cost him about \$10m. In September, Wenner-Gren was Krupp's guest at the latter's palatial estate, Villa Hugel, in Essen. The two industrialists made joint plans for the future, and followed him later in "Kidnapping Haschem." The With of Castle, and to the summit of his poetic inspiration. These historic realities were embodied in the highest poetical form in his more recent works. And though some of them have been rejected by contemporary Jewry, they nevertheless carry the mark of genius, mature thought and true inspiration.

The Jewish Sepulchre is only a few hundred metres away; and a series of questions and problems that obviously troubled and excited the spirit of Sholem Asch come up almost by themselves. "I am neither a theologian nor a scientist," he wrote, "nevertheless did I wander in the footsteps of our forefathers, until I came upon the myth of the Sepulchre."

It was by such romantic realties that the genius of the poet became inspired and gave to the world his first creation in the form of a dreamy novel, "Dus Ständel." This inspiration continued throughout his life, and followed him later in "Kidnapping Haschem," "The With of Castle," and to the summit of his poetic inspiration. These historic realities were embodied in the highest poetical form in his more recent works. And though some of them have been rejected by contemporary Jewry, they nevertheless carry the mark of genius, mature thought and true inspiration.

KEEPING POSTED

SAPAD, perhaps fortunately, is not tourist-conscious, and does not advertise its almost sphere, which is actually a good deal more remarkable than its distant views and cool climate. A visitor who chanced to have business there last week reports that as Friday approached the place was in what amounts to an uproar of expectancy over the promised arrival of the Rabbi of Cluj, who now lives in Brooklyn, New York. It is true that the same number of people gathering in the street in Tel Aviv might spell the August 3 o'clock lull, but then everybody in Israel knows that Tel Aviv is an immortal city where people spend all day on the street or in cafes.

discussing mundane matters. Rabbi Halberstamm was to have arrived in Lydda last Wednesday, but it was Sunday before it was learned in Safad that he had missed the plane. It seems that he arrived at the airport in good time, accompanied by a party of his Brooklyn followers, but at the last moment they were overcome at the thought of his trip to Israel that the entire party burst into spontaneous dancing that became so fraught with emotion that the Rabbi himself forgot what had been the occasion of the rejoicing, and by the time he remembered the plane had left.

SAPAD boasts a rabbi who specializes in designing sukkot (tabernacles), and is generally known as "Sukkot Architect." To welcome the Rabbi of Cluj, he constructed a welcome arch with a large transparency reading "This is the Gate of the Lord, the righteous may enter into it." As a concession to modernity, the sign is electrically lit after dark. The rest of the town is plastered with printed notices that say "Rejoice and be exceedingly glad O Zion at the coming of the Rabbi of Cluj." It is expected that the guest will arrive in time to celebrate the coming Sabbath.



Onassis, Krupp

than \$5,000,000 had been ordered by the Onassis interests.

At the Krupp works, the emphasis at present is on contracting and engineering abroad. Krupp representatives are active in Greece, Turkey, India, Pakistan and South America. An area Krupp currently is interested in is the Near East, particularly Saudi Arabia, with which Onassis concluded his famous oil-transport deal. Onassis also is reliably reported to have contacted Wenner-Gren directly, thus completing the \$500m. industrial ring.

ASCH—A CONFESSION

By Dr. Z. F. FINOT

THE huge, dark mass of the Old City hovers in the background of the King David Hotel.

Sholem Asch rushes his guest away from the brightly lit dining hall of the Hotel to the verandah and from there he looks moodily down on the ancient City Wall that completely surrounds a separate city.

"Where is the Walling Wall? Can one see David's Tower from here? And where did the Jaffa Gate disappear to?"

Sholem Asch leans on the stone parapet of the hotel terrace, his eyes wide open, as if searching for something. A stream of questions pours out of his lips, and a world of sagas, pictures and legendary personalities seems to pass before his mind's eye.

To him, the creator of "The Sepulchre," "The With of Castle," and the more recent novels such as "Martyrdom," "The Apostle" and "The Nazarene," this dark mass of the Old City plunges in the shadow of a moonless night, is a sheer warm reality.

All these fantastic legends about the Temple, the Tower of the Kings, the Tower and the Walling Wall, fired the imagination of the young Asch, student decades ago. These visions were real to him when wide awake and trembling with excitement, he used to read of nights the novels of the Jewish Hebrew writer—the glowing epics of Abraham Mapu.

Romantic Realities

It was by such romantic realties that the genius of the poet became inspired and gave to the world his first creation in the form of a dreamy novel, "Dus Ständel." This inspiration continued throughout his life, and followed him later in "Kidnapping Haschem," "The With of Castle," and to the summit of his poetic inspiration. These historic realities were embodied in the highest poetical form in his more recent works. And though some of them have been rejected by contemporary Jewry, they nevertheless carry the mark of genius, mature thought and true inspiration.

The Jewish Sepulchre is only a few hundred metres away; and a series of questions and problems that obviously troubled and excited the spirit of Sholem Asch come up almost by themselves. "I am neither a theologian nor a scientist," he wrote, "nevertheless did I wander in the footsteps of our forefathers, until I came upon the myth of the Sepulchre."

KEEPING POSTED

SAPAD, perhaps fortunately, is not tourist-conscious, and does not advertise its almost sphere, which is actually a good deal more remarkable than its distant views and cool climate. A visitor who chanced to have business there last week reports that as Friday approached the place was in what amounts to an uproar of expectancy over the promised arrival of the Rabbi of Cluj, who now lives in Brooklyn, New York. It is true that the same number of people gathering in the street in Tel Aviv might spell the August 3 o'clock lull, but then everybody in Israel knows that Tel Aviv is an immortal city where people spend all day on the street or in cafes.

discussing mundane matters. Rabbi Halberstamm was to have arrived in Lydda last Wednesday, but it was Sunday before it was learned in Safad that he had missed the plane. It seems that he arrived at the airport in good time, accompanied by a party of his Brooklyn followers, but at the last moment they were overcome at the thought of his trip to Israel that the entire party burst into spontaneous dancing that became so fraught with emotion that the Rabbi himself forgot what had been the occasion of the rejoicing, and by the time he remembered the plane had left.

SAPAD boasts a rabbi who specializes in designing sukkot (tabernacles), and is generally known as "Sukkot Architect." To welcome the Rabbi of Cluj, he constructed a welcome arch with a large transparency reading "This is the Gate of the Lord, the righteous may enter into it." As a concession to modernity, the sign is electrically lit after dark. The rest of the town is plastered with printed notices that say "Rejoice and be exceedingly glad O Zion at the coming of the Rabbi of Cluj." It is expected that the guest will arrive in time to celebrate the coming Sabbath.

Transfer of Beduin Is Blow to Feudalism

By GIDEON WEIGERT

OBJECTIONS have been voiced to the Land Settlement authorities' projected removal of the Beduin Husayli tribe, located across the road from the Mapam kibbutz, Shuvul, to one of two alternative sites in the Negev.

To get a clear picture of what is really involved, one must briefly survey the development which have recently affected the Beduin of the Negev.

At the end of the 1940s, the Desert is above the Law, was the axiom which ruled the life of the Beduin under the British Mandate as well as the government's attitude to them. British supervision was limited to dealing with a number of feudal tribal leaders, on whose influence and power the regime based its relations with the Beduin. Special tribal courts sat in Beersheba to judge them in accordance with the unwritten laws and customs of the desert. The tribesmen were allowed to carry arms and were in general encouraged to form "nomadic" states within a state.

Israel authorities realized that such conditions could not exist within the boundaries of a modern state. The land-holding system, especially, under which a very small part of the land was owned outright and most of the rest worked with a big tribe of the cross going to the chieftains, had to be abolished.

The first step was taken by the Military Governor of the Negev as early as 1949, when he allocated temporary plots of land for grazing and cultivation to every Beduin head of a family. The implementation of this reform, of course, was opposed by the feudal lords, who exploited the ignorance of their men about the advantages of the new system, yet the insistence of the authorities, and above all the example of Jewish neighbours with whom the Beduin have come into ever closer contact, brought about a quiet transformation of the land tenure system. Today, 90 per cent of Israel's Beduin have their own—though still temporary—land.

Sheikh Deposed

Where the sheikhs interfered with this progress, tenant Beduin sometimes took justice into their own hands—an unheard-of practice in the desert. In the El Ukbe tribe, for instance, they deposed a sheikh

who had refused to distribute to them the land allocated to his tribe even after he had taken the most fertile plots for himself. He was replaced by his younger brother, who favoured the reform.

The tribe of Husayli, 2,000 strong, is one of the last bulwarks of feudalism in the Negev. Having watched developments in other tribes and compared them with their Sheikh's continued insistence on 50 per cent of the proceeds of all tribal land, 288 members abandoned him two years ago and set up their quarters at some distance from the main El Husayli encampment. They were joined by another 150 members last year, and together proclaimed a cousin of Salmaan's, Sheikh Sakar el-Husayli, as their new chief.

There seem to be many reasons why the feudal Sheikh Salmaan has become a protégé of Shuvul and of Mapam, which has been conducting a campaign against his tribe's transfer. Elections are approaching—the tribe has nearly 1,000 votes. A proportion of Shuvul's gross cultivated area is El Husayli land. Police statistics show that Shuvul suffers much less from Beduin depredations than other Negev settlements: infiltrators are not likely to hurt the strong Sheikh's friends and neighbours.

As in other parts of the country affected by the Land Acquisition Law of 1953, such as the Little Triangle and Galilee, the Development Authority has begun negotiations with the holders of the land which it is to expropriate in the Negev. Here, they coincide with Operation Land Survey, Registration, and Settlement, under which all Beduin receive their permanent lands after ownership is determined and compensation paid for what is expropriated. It is felt that the proper land requirements of the Husayli quarter, which is met at its present quarters, where only a handful of their members have land rights. Accordingly, the Development Authority and the Ministry of Agriculture suggested two alternative sites to them. At either of these, the Husayli would be much closer to the other tribes, and it would be far easier to incorporate them into the overall programme of agrarian reform and land improvement which will soon be under way.

In the company of two officers from the Military Governor's office, I was shown these sites last week. Like the El Husayli's present encampment, each is near a road, a water line, and a Jewish settlement. At present the tribe is living next to the Faluja-Beersheba road, 15 km. from the capital of the Negev. One of the alternative sites is near Moshav Nevatim, eight kilometres from Beersheba on the path of the new main road to Beersheba. Both have been described by Mapam as "the very heart of the desert's darkness."

Readers' Letters

UNPRODUCTIVE JOBS

Sir, — A Cabinet Committee investigating national productivity reported that far too many people are engaged in unproductive occupations. At the same time, the Finance Minister declared that most of the bakeries are superfluous, as all of our bread could be baked by a few.

The citizen has become somewhat reluctant to be continually criticized by a Government which is so ready to issue short sentences. The Labor Committee, drawn up with a great deal of publicity, is a case in point. The most of control, have every little work to do, and yet are not of their office, you get the impression that you are in the presence of a Government which is so ready to issue short sentences. The Labor Committee, drawn up with a great deal of publicity, is a case in point. The most of control, have every little work to do, and yet are not of their office, you get the impression that you are in the presence of a Government which is so ready to issue short sentences.

Why can't these Government officers be shifted to other Government jobs where they can do productive work? The Postal services seem to be badly overworked; the Income Tax Department has been so understaffed for years that accounts were not sent out in time and citizens have to pay taxes for several assessment years together. With more efficiency shown by Government executives, manpower in Government offices could be distributed more as to be of service to the people.

Yours etc.,

MANUFACTURER

Haifa, November 1.

SIZE OF KNESSET

Sir, — There seems to me little doubt that the number of Knesset members could be reduced to half.

If one million and a half inhabitants in Israel require 120 legislators, 50 million Englishmen would need 4,000 members of the House of Commons instead of 625, and the 150 million citizens of the United States should demand 12,000 Representatives instead of the

435 that they have at present. A smaller state like Norway, with a 3,100,000 has 150 legislators. Instead of the 240 it would have to elect to retain the same proportion as Israel.

I also think that if the Biblical assumption about the wisdom of Israel is correct, a small "Brains Trust" would be able to perform for us the job that requires many legislators in some other countries. And so it seems to me that the members of our Knesset are doing an injustice to their own reputation by not recognizing that 60 prominent men from their own ranks would suffice to carry out the task of governing a nation of one million and a half.

The fact that often more than a dozen Members are present in the Knesset Chamber during the debate, and that, as insiders know full well, attention varies in inverse proportion to the seriousness of the issue, is sufficient proof for the statement that the very small number of representatives would be perfectly equal to the job.

Yours, etc.,

ABRAHAM SHARON

Jerusalem, October.

At the Cinema

Ironclad Horse Opera

"True North" (held over at the Ron Jem), set in the reign of Henry IV, cannot stand comparison with the glorious unforgettable "My V." but is good clean fun. The director has evidently availed himself of the services of some competent expert on the drill of men-at-arms, on jousts and tournaments, but the fighting always leads up to table-jumping and belly-flicking. On the style of Douglas Fairbanks Jr. perhaps because he was knighted by the King of England. The accent of some of the paramount knights makes them sound like a bunch of Yankees at King Arthur's Court.

Th. F. M.

Yesterday's Press

Tuition Fee Enquiry Asked

COMMENTING on the Haifa Technion students' strike and the Technion demonstration, Z m a n i m (Progressive) writes that a neutral commission be appointed to find a compromise acceptable to both the Haifa students and the Technion administration, adding that a general reorganization of the institutions of higher learning is becoming necessary. Tuition fees should be raised from IL100 to IL150 rather than IL200, Hahor (General Zionist) finds such strikes reprehensible as such and believes they result from a "socialist" education.

Some opposition papers only continue to comment on the Knesset foreign policy debate. Al Hanihmar (Mapam) polemizes against Haaretz (Non-Party) for having indirectly accepted the Western concept of global strategy. Mr. Argov's speech in the Knesset still indicated a real alternative; only Mr. Y. Eisan of Mapam did Israel must become neutral and fully independent of "imperialist influence."

Kol Ha'am (Communist) says (on the authority of Dr. Sneh) that people who quoted East German newspapers containing the names of Nazi Generals and Colonels now serving in the East German Wehrmacht were enemies of Israel and one should not even go into discussions with them. Accordingly, the paper does not print any excerpts from Mr. Lévne's speech.

Respect Lost

Mr. Arviv, which judges from the Prime Minister's words in the Knesset that the diplomatic recognition of Western Germany is only a matter of time, contends that the Reparations Agreement lost for Israel the respect of the world and was responsible among others, for the contempt with which our demands are treated in Washington.

Herut enjoins Israel not to request the help of other powers, which will not be granted anyway. A people which has defeated the seven Arab armies has no need to do so.

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THE ISRAEL AND BRITISH COMMONWEALTH ASSOCIATION

MR. ELIAHU M. EPSTEIN will speak on

British Jewry's Contribution to Israel

Today, November 18, at 8.30 pm.

Z.O.A. House, Reh, Daniel Frish, Tel Aviv.

Admission free. Public invited.

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